In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan said many complimentary things about the former Senator from Ohio, Allan G. Thurman, "a true Democrat, the old Roman, not the modern style f Democrat, now represented by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance."

He asked what had produced the marvellous toning-up of the confidence of the banks. Was it the passage of the repeal in the House? It had not passed the Senate set. In closing, Mr. Mor. gan said that he wanted an investigation of the whole subject. He wanted the country to be informed. He had no particular pet measure of his own, and was influenced by no partisan considerations. He was not of such, he thanked Almighty God. He was willing to vote for any system or measure that would make the people secure henceforth against such outrages and henceforth against such outrages are He cared not whether the measure was a Republican, or a Democratic or a Populist measure. It made no difference, provided only that it would give relief to the people-in acordance with the Constitution-which they had a right to expect at the hands of Congress. If the Senate wanted to take the tax off the State banks, and if that was the judgment of Congress as being one of the best remedies, let that be done. If Congress wanted to remonetize silver as a means restoring confidence and as giving a bast of credit and redemption, let that be done. If Congress wanted to strike silver to death, or to

When Mr. Morgan resumed his seat the clock Senator made a sign of desiring to occupy the in-Senator made a sign of desiring to occupy the interval of ten minutes after which it would be the duty of the Vice-President to lay the repeal bill before the Senate as the unfinished business. After a short pause Mr. Voorhees suggested that the resolution should go to the calendar, and that the Senate should now proceed with the repeal bill. That suggestion met with opposition on the part of Senators Morgan and Harris (Dem., Tenn.).

Mr. Voorhees—I know that a motion is necessary to take up the regular order at this time, if there be objection. As there seems to be some, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill. vote was taken and the motion agreed to-

House bill.

The vote was taken and the motion agreed toyeas, 37: navs, 21.

Mr. Stewart (Red., Nev.) took the floor and continued his speech of yesterday, resuming it at the
noint where he had left off—the inconsistency of
the New-York papers in now urging immediate action on the redeal bill without further debate, while
in January, 1891, they had berated Republican Senators for their position on the Force bill and for
favoring closure. This difference of position he
ascribed to the fact that, two years ago there
was "no money at stake," while now the New-York
papers were "obeving the mundates of the money
power, and seeking to wrench from the people
their rights under the Constitution.

Mr. Stewart was still occupying the floor and
showing no symptom of bringing his speech to a
close, when at 5 p. m., Mr. Voorhees this patience
apparently exhausted) asked him whether he wished
to continue his remarks this evening. The reply
was that he hoped to be excussed; and Mr. Voorhees said that with the Senator's permission he
would move to proceed to executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and after a short
to-morrow at noon.

#### BOURKE COCKRAN ON A VACATION.

Washington, Sept. 6.-Since the close of the silver fight in the House, in which he bore a conspicuous and onerous part, Representative Bourke Cockran has not been feeling well, and to-day he secured leave of absence, which he will utilize in a trip North, seeking rest and recreation.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS RUNNING LOW. Washington, Sept. 6.-Government receipts are still running low this month, the receipts from customs yesterday \$3,000-being the lowest for any or about \$650,000 a day, while the expenditures foot up \$1,900,000, or more than \$800,000 a day. Because the expenditures continue to exceed the receipts the Treasury balance, which, on September 1, the gold reserve, was \$107,000,000, has declined to \$105,500,000. In round figures the expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year to date exceed the receipts \$19,000,000, and this excess has been drawn from the available cash balance of the Trensury. As usual the largest single item of expense continues to be pensions, the payments on this account this month so far being \$2,00,000.

TWO MORE EAST SIDE BANKERS GONE.

THE CLOSING OF B. WEINBERGER'S OFFICES PRECIPITATES A FAILURE-A CLERK ROUGHLY TREATED.

The depositors in Bernard Weinberger's banks apparently have lost all hope now of ever recovering their money. The crowds about his places, at No. 39 Essex-st., No. 382 Grand-st., and No. 342 East Houston-st., were comparatively small yesterday. The closing of the bank of Unger Brothers, of No. 26 Delancey-st., created some additional excitement, however. The business was closely connected with that of Weinberger's establishments. The Ungers are related to Herschdorfer, who was Weinberger's manager. The office of the firm is deserted and the only evidence yesterday of the former business were torn ledgers and an empty safe. The failure was precipitated by the closing of Weinberger's banks. None of the Ungers could be found yesterday, and it was said that they had gone away with Herschdorfer, A Hebrew depositor, who took part in the recent Anarchist neetings, attempted to break down the door of the Unger bank yesterday. His companions dragged him away before he could be arrested. He showed a receipt, dated three months ago, for \$75. Two weeks ago he demanded "bread," Mr. Herman. secretary of the Lodge of the Independent Order Aharas Israel, received a letter from Hersch-

Order Aharas Israel, received a letter from Herschdorfer. Herschdorfer is a member of the order, and Weinberger is one of its past grand masters. The letter says, among other things:

"There is nothing left for me now to do except to leave New-York, but in no wise because I am at rault in the Weinberger matter, but because I am at rault in the Weinberger matter, but because I am in danger of my life as far as the creditors are concerned, who are composed mostly of poor people, and who, on account of their being lately unemployed, will feel the loss doubly.

I do not fear the law, and will, as soon as the first storm has blown over, return to New-York." It was said last evening that Weinberger would sail for New-York in a day or two.

Leo Bickett, thirty years old, of No. 16 Suffolkst, who was one of the clerks in Weinberger's office at No. 382 Grand-st., was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yeasterday. Hyman Sugar, a liquor-dealer, of No. 4 Essex-st., made a charge of grand larreny against him. Sugar alleges that the day before the bank closed he handed to Rickett a note on the German Exchange Bank for \$100. Bickett had told him that he had not the ready money, and would give it to him on the next day. The next day, however, the handed to Bickett a note on the German Exchange Bank for \$190. Bleckett had told him that he had not the ready money, and would give it to him on the next day. The next day, however, the place was closed, Sugar alleges that the note was presented at the German Exchange Bank and that the money was collected on it. On a warrant issued by Justice Ryan, Court-Officer Quickley arrested Bickett at his home. The man was almost mobile on his way to court. He was surrounded by a crowd of angry people, who threatened to kill him unless their money was returned. In court Bickett denied receiving the note. He declared that the complainant gave the note to his stepfather, who was also a clerk in the office. Justice Ryan held him in \$1,600 bail for examination on Wednesday next. A relative went on his bond. When Bickett returned to the street the depositors believed that he had won the case, and their anger knew no bounds. They tried to assault him, but he took to his heels. Bickett proved a good runner, and, despite the fact that he was followed by over two hundred angry men and women, he succeeded in getting away.

## PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXES

Albany, Sept. 6.—The State Controller is collecting statistics to present to the next Legislature, showing the amount of property in the State which is exempt from taxation for State purposes. The statistics from New-York City have been received. They show the following values of exempted property in the several wards: First Ward, 25, 435, 500; Third, \$4,657,520; Fourth, \$5,119,320; Fifth, \$2,807,400; Sixth, \$33,240,000; Sevent, \$1,864,000; Sixth, \$33,240,000; Sevent, \$1,864,000; Fifteenth, \$1,295,600; Fwith, \$1,219,500; Fiftheenth, \$1,219,500; Fwith, \$1,219,500; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-fourth, \$1,255,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-fourth, \$1,255,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-second, \$43,500; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-second, \$43,500; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-second, \$43,500; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-fourth, \$2,555,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-fourth, \$2,555,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-fourth, \$2,555,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-fourth, \$2,555,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425,600; Twenty-first, \$2,425

INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN.

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THE FILIBUSTER TO CONTROL.

WEAK ENDING OF THE FIGHT OVER THE CODE OF RULES.

DEMOCRATIC " HARMONY" MUST BE HAD AT ANY PUTS A PREMIUM ON OBSTRUCTION.

Washington, Sept. 6.-The Democratic House of Representatives has at last adopted a code of rules to govern its proceedings. It is a code which offers a premium for filibustering and strips strike gold to death, let it be done. But let a majority of the House of its right and the American furnish to Americans the proper curfor circulation. Let it not be dependent, in Democratic members, who constitute the majority regard to currency, on Great Britain, Germany or of the Committee on Rules, shall graciously consent to exercise certain functions with which showed the hour to be ten minutes before 2. No they have been reluctantly clothed. Demoeratic harmony is generally an expensive buxury for the country, but there are times whea it must be had, no matter want it may cost.

To-day was one of those times. The debate of last Saturday on the proposition to fix the quorum of the Committee of the Whole at 100 members showed that many prominent Democratic members were bitterly opposed to it, end when the sitting ended on that day the Democrats were divided into two bitterly hostile factions. The Democratic members of the Committee on Rules had fought hard and well, and had addited arguments strong enough to satisfy any reasonable mind that the proposition was sound and meritorious, and that if adopted it would prevent the wasting of an American bedstead of to-day is vastly superior to Messrs, Catchings and Outhwaite were surprised and somewhat discouraged on account of the strength exhibited by the opposing Democratifaction, and, as was said in these disputches that night, it appeared proceeds that the proposition were no American competition the same combina-would be defeated. It did not seem possible tion would fix the prices to be paid by American would be defeated. It did not seem possible at that time, however, that the committee on mature consideration, had been unanimously ap- comb said that the wages paid to the persons em-Rules, after bringing in a report which, after proved in committee, and after the Democratic nembers of the committee had made such earnest and telling speeches in the House in support of it, would deliberately in broad daylight, and in the presence of the representatives of the American people, disown its own offspring and surrender unconditionally to the Democratic

Committee on Rules. It was a pitiable, as well as a farcical, end of an effort which seemed to be as earnest as it was praiseworthy at the beginone day since war times. The total revenues for the six days of this month aggregate only \$1,890,000. inridge, of Kentucky, Holman and other Demo chinery. That disposed of Mr. McMillin's Ingenious cratic malcontents chuckled and rejoiced over a craticism. Returning to the matter of wages, Mr. cratic colleagues of the Committee on Rules, as they had a right to do upon nersonal grounds, but the had a right to do upon personal grounds, but the result is not one over which any friend of decent and orderly legislation or legislative proceedings women and girls in the former range from \$5 to \$8 can afford to rejoice. It means that the fillbuster is to be virtually supreme, and that days and weeks. He also mentioned the case of one of the foremen in to be virtually supreme, and that days and weeks are to be wasted during this Congress in vain efforts to muster and keep a quorum of 179 members, and who was able to visit England with his forts to muster and keep a quorum of 179 m bers present when the House is sitting as a t mittee of the Whole.

A CODE OF RULES AGREED UPON.

Rules was in favor of it, the pressure brought against it on the Democratic side proved too powerful, and the committee surrendered their point and

the clause was stricken out.

There were not more than a hundred members present when the House was called to order this morning. The House resumed the consideration of the code of rules, the pending question being the Kyle amendment, striking from the rules the clause making 100 members a quorum in Committee of

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.), a member of the ommittee on Rules, said that since the recess last Saturday many members on the Democratic side had asked the Committee on Rules to accept the amendment, and the committee had thought it

proper to accede to that request. The committee had no desire to force anything upon the House. Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) said that up to this time the gentlemen from Mississippi and Ohio (Messrs, Catchings and Outhwalte) had been the inconscious instruments of the theory that they were the authors of the reforms in the rules, and not the struggling victims of it. He expressed his regret at the present retreat, which was hardly overed by the words which had fallen from the lips covered by the words which had fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Mississippi. He then defended the course pursued by Speaker Reed in the List Congress. The Speaker had been denounced as a revolutionist, but his works had justified his judgment. He had been accused of being a usurper, but he had prevented nothing but the right to stop business. He congratulated the House that it was nearer than it had ever been before to the liberty given to the House by the courage and genius of the gentleman from Maine. (Applause on Republican sides).

the gentleman from Maine. (Appliause on Republican side).

Mr. Catchings was not surprised at the outbreak from the gentleman from Iowa. The Committee on Rules had shown that the power of the Speaker of the House was not to be used to require the adoption of rules which he might personally believe to be proper. The Democratic side of the House recognized the right of every gentleman to interpose his objection. That was something that had never been witnessed on the Republican side of the House. Gentlemen on the other side were fond of having the idea go to the country that the Democrats were following in the trail of Republican leadership in the rules which they had proposed. He then criticised Mr. Reed's rulings in the List Congress. In this course he was followed by Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.). He was briefly replied to by Mr. Reed.

Mr. Kyle's amendment was then agreed to—118 to

MORE FACTS ON THE TARIFF.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN WILSON AND HIS DEMOCRATIC COL-LEAGUES NOT ABLE TO BREAK THE FORCE

Republican members were present, and all of the Democrats except two were present. Il o'clock, W. O. Whitcomb, of Birmingham, Conn., American industry, which owes its existence to the lished about three years earlier than it was if it had not been for the uncertainty caused by the tariff agitation of 1887-88, and the passage of the "dark lantern" bill in the latter year. The men who had proposed to engage in the industry were system, and in 1890 Mr. Whiteomb and his partners established at Birmingham a factory for the manufacture of metallic bedsteads.

that time an importer of and dealer in brass and iron bedsteads, and his new partner had been for fifteen years a manufacture of those articles in Birmingham, England, A number of the old employes of the English factory removed to Conwhere they still remain. During the last three sumer of macaroni would be again compelled to years five or six other factories have been estab-lished in the United States, and the total amount of capital invested in it exceeds \$20,000. It will be seen, therefore, that this industry not only owes its existence to the protective tariff, but that it is a new one whose future growth and prosperity depend upon the retention of the present rates of duty, which, it is proper to say, are the same under the existing law as they were under the tariff of 1883—15 per cent ad valorem. In fact, as Mr. Whitomb said, "the industry is just getting on its feet."
In reply to questions by members of the committee, he said that he is now selling bedsteads 10 to 20 per cent cheaper than he sold bedsteads of the same or an inferior grade which he imported from England five years ago. Bedsteads of the grade and sold to the trade four to eight years ago at enormous amount of time and save tens of thou-sands of the public money. It was apparent that American and the foreign article, and consumers had been thereby benefited. The English manufacturers are all members of a combination which fixes prices to English consumers, and if there consumers. The American manufacturers have never formed any such combination, Mr. Whitployed in the American factories are 100 to 200 per cent higher than the wages paid in the English factories, and he supported the statement by submitting some interesting comparative figures. factory who formerly worked in the Euclish fac-

Lut that is just what was done to-day by General Catchings, speaking for the majority of the machinery was superior to English, and Americans, being more intelligent, used it to greater advantage than Englishmen. To this Mr. Whitcomb replied that the machinery and appliances used in the two countries are exactly alike, and that only small proportion of the work is done by ma-Birmingham, England, receive \$130 to \$6% a week merly employed in the English factory, where he THE "REED RULLS."

Washington Sept. 6—The House to-day adopted the code of rules which will govern it during the Lilid Congress, subject to the decision of the Committee on Rules which, under the rules of the Lilid Congress, which, under the rules of the England, his information had been for many the body. The rules was planted from his partner, who had been for many the lilid Congress. When first reported they contained one radical change and re-enacted the clause which permits 100 members to constitute a quorum in Committee of the Whole. This clause was borrowed from the rules of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee on Rules was, in favor of the Committee on Rules was in favor of the Committee of the Likit Congress, and although every member of the Committee was regarded as one of the best hands, and yet Wilson intimated that this was not satisfactory to him. It might be well for the Ways and Means Committee to invite men to appear before them who have worked in foreign factories as well as in flector.

> According to Mr. Whitcomb about 25 per cent of the cost of brase and iron bedsteads consists of wages paid to labor after the "rew materials" are received at the factory, but he also explained that all the "raw materials" used are the fanished products of other kinds of manufactures upon which much labor has been bestowed. For example, he produced samples of iron tubing used in making bedsteads which only needed to be polished and shaped for the place it was to take in the finished product. He added that space the establishment of the industry in the United States, and during the last year especially, a large proportion of the raw materials, now amounting to about 85 per cent of the whole, has been manufactured in this country, thus indirectly furnishing employment to many hundred American workingmen in branches of industry which are dependent upon the metallic

bedstead industry.

Mr. Whiteomb, in reply to questions, said that a reduction of duties would mean a reduction of wages so far as the industry in which he is engaged is concerned. If that industry should be desiroyed in the United States the cost of metallic bedsteads to the consumer would probably hereage to what it was before the English manufacturers were compelled to meet American consumer would be at the mercy of an English combination and would be forced to pay a higher price for an inferior article. Mr. Whiteomb's factory was closed during the month of Agust, partly on account of the general depression in business and partly because of the feeling of uncertainty produced by the threats of a sharp reduction in duties. At the present time about three-fifths of the usual number of hales in each week.

COLUMBIA COLUMINA ANALIE TARE.

AND FRUIT.

AND FRUIT.

Chatham, N. Y., Sept. 6 (Special). The fifty-third annual fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society is now being held. The show of stock is first rate, and in the sheep department the ware compelled to meet American consumer would be at the mercy of an English combination and would be forced to pay a higher price for an inferior article.

Mr. Whiteomb's factory was closed during the month of Agust, partly on account of the general depression in business and partly because of the feeling of uncertainty produced by the threats of a sharp reduction in duties. At the present time about three-fifths of the usual number of hales do not necessary to warded to the world's Fair. The excellence of the feeling of uncertainty produced by the threats of a sharp reduction in duties. At the present time about three-fifths of the usual number of hales of the columbia County Agricultural Society is now being held. The show of first annual fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society is now being held. The show of first annual fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society is now being held. The show of first annual fair of the Columbia County Agricultural So bedstead industry.

Mr. Whiteomb, in reply to questions

American macaroni industry, which has increased to an enormous extent 200 to 300 per cent-since the enactment of the tariff law of 189 (which imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound on im-ported macaronis, despite the large and increasing importations of the foreign article, which amounted to 12,250,000 pounds in 1852.

A. J. Toomey, secretary of the Columbia Manufacturing and Importing Company of New-York, did not assert that the immense increase in the dodid not assert that the infinesse increase in the do-mestic production—which now furnishes a market for 5,000,000 bushels of American wheat each year-was due solely to the tariff, but attributed it in part to the increased consumption of macaroni in the United States by persons other than Italians. Spaniards, etc., who prefer and use the imported article. There are now about 2,000 macaroni manufactories in this country, a very large number of which, however, are small and of limited capacity. In New-York City and its vicinity there are twelve large manufactories and many smaller ones. The twelve large factories turn out about 200,000

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST without

### HODGMAN'S MACKINTOSHES

Finish and Durability Unequalled. COR. GRAND ST. ADJ. 5TH AVE. HOTEL

bushels of wheat are required. The American nacaroni sells in bulk at about 6 cents a pound, Washington, Sept. 6.—When the hearing be-ore the Ways and Means Committee began to-day. Chairman Wilson and four of posed, imported macaroni, which now sells for 7 cents a pound, cost 91/2 cents a pound. It had the Republican members were present, and taken a good deal of time and effort to overcome when it ended all of the Republican members and taken a good deal of time and effort to overcome the prejudice against American macaroni, even although four of the latter did not arrive until after among American consumers, and it was not yet wholly effaced. Mr. Toomey said, however, the merits of the domestic article are now pretty generally recognized, and that considerable Ameritombia and, since the reciprocity agreement with Spain became operative, to the Spanish West Indies. Mr. Toomey then took up the subject of wages. The average weekly wages paid in macaroni factories in Italy are \$3 for men and 90 cents women. In New-York the average, not including gress committed to the support of the protective the wages of the engineers, foremen, etc., is \$10 a These are the rates fixed about August I, when there was a uniform reduction of wages amounting to elever running catches, while Fuller and Holliday also di Mr. Whiteomb had been for six years prior to hat time an importer of and dealer in brass and general depression in business and the to win the game, but that longed-for hit was not forth uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation.

Mr. Toomey said that if the tariff

evinced some curiosity respecting the profits of the Fuller, ss. evinced some curiosity respecting the profits of the macaroni industry, and Mr. Tromey gave the facts in regard to his own company. The only salaried officer is the superintendent, who receives \$25 a week, and the expenses of administration are therefore musually light. Thus far the business has not yielded a dividend on the capital invested, but it has been placed on a substantial basis, and probably will do so in the future If the tariff is not disturbed. Threats to reduce duties have not only injured the lusiness, but have also prevented such an increase as otherwise would have taken place. He mentioned one case where an Italian manufacturer in New-York vity, who had prepared to double his investment and the capacity of his works, had been frightened out of it by the threats of tariff smachers, and had converted his plant into a flour mill.

Chairman Wilson tried to bear the force of Mr.

Wilson tried to break the force of Mr.

the subject.

In the course of the discussion on the rate of duty on macaroni Mr. Payne remarked that an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent was imposed by the famous revenue tariff of 181s, and that the rate was 5 per cent ad valorem from 184 to 1881, when macaroni was placed on the free list, where it remained until 180. The present specific duty is equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 35 per cent, according to Mr. Toomey's estimate.

To-morrow hearings will be had as follows: Mr. Knight, buttons; Mr. Davis and Mr. Preston, of Philadelphia, officioths.

In addition to the hearings heretofore mentioned in these dispatchess, the following have been granted for September 18; L. E. Holden, lead ore, and the Pittsburg Reduction Company, aluminum. A hyritten argument in opposition to the repeal of the existing duties on salt was filed with the committee to-day in behalf of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Among the facts set forth is this, that the average wages paid in the Enties States amount to \$5.50 in year, while in Europe the average wages in the same industry amount to only \$193 a year. It is also asserted that the annual dividends of the Pennsylvania company during the last ten years have been only be per cent on the capital invested.

CROWDS AT THE FAIR.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS AT WAVERLY PARK

MANY NEW IFTSEY POLITICIANS TO BE PRESENT TO-DAY-JACOB RUPPERT'S PORSES

sey State Fair at Waverly Park yesterday, and they came from all the New-Jersey counties. An the horse-cars and stages from Newark and Eliza-

Wilson intimated that this was not satisfactory to him. It might be well for the Ways and Means Committee to invite men to appear before them who have worked in foreign factories as well as in American establishments, and who would therefore be able to speak from "personal knowledge" on the subject of comparative wages in order to TWEETAR OLD CLASS PURSE +200

T. Patchen, b. c. (Thave). Time 2 31, 2 255. 2.25 (LASS PACING PURSE 450)

RUNNING RACE CATCH WEIGHTS 5 FURLONGS

COLUMBIA COUNTY'S ANNUAL FAIR.

Cornwall in 2222. The running race, half a mile, was taken in straight heats by A. Gardner's Tea Merchant. In the two-year-old race, Thomas Blanderchant. In the two-year-old race, Thomas Blanderchant. Merchant. In the two-year-old race, Thomas Blanchard's Caddle Stout took first money. There were fully 15,000 people present to-day.

A NORWEGIAN FRUIT STEAMER MISSING.

The Norwegian fruit steemer Simon Domois sailed from atly and with her pumps out of order. After results

This you may easily be if you fail to remedy the indi-gestion and ten-assimilation of the food, which are the attendants and originators of nervousness, that ever present giment which no narrotte mineral scratice on nervine can ever present of the more than temperarily relieve to course these rem dies have no effect upon the organs of digression and a similation, except to disorder and enfected them, thus of Lebester, beat the best English quart soulle remains the original of new two most forms. The most forms of the rest in the American champion. His The twelve large factories turn out about 200,000 pounds of macaroni weekly, or about 10,000,000 pounds yearly, to manufacture which about 250,000 ing and dascreas symptoms of chronic nectories is inat is Drudgery?

The ping GOLD DUST

Washing Powder.

Washing Powder.

The procession of clarent nervousness is insolated to the procession of clarent nervousness is insolated to the procession of clarent nervousness is insolated to the procession of clarent nervousness in the procession of clarent nervousness is insolated in the procession of clarent nervousness in the procession of clarent nervousness is insolated in the procession of clarent nervousness in the procession of clarent nervousness is insolated in procession.

Schaefer and ives Matched.

Calcago. Sept. 6. Jacob foliated to play at fourtien-line to the 2000 a side at a late hour last night. The nath of the 2000 a side at a late hour last night. The nath of the stomach resume its tone, and the system gain in vigor through the aid of this braken to the system gain in vigor through the aid of this braken to the system gain in the procession of the play at fourtien-line to the 2000 a side at a late hour last night. The nath of the 2000 a side at a late hour last night. The nath of the procession of the claim of the champions in the procession of the play at fourtien-line to the 2000 a side at a late hour last night. The nath of the system gain in the procession of the play at fourtien-line to the 2000 a side at a late hour last night. The nath of the 2000 a side at a late hour last night, as soon in the claim of the champions in the nath of the system gain in the system gain in the system gain in the system gain in the hour last night. The nath of the system gain in the hour last night. The nath of the system gain in the system gain in the hour last night. The nath of the system gain in the hour last night. The nath of the system gain in the hour last night and fever, process and consequence. No soon in the hour last night and fever in the system gain in the hour last night and fever in the system gain in the hour last night and the system gain in the system

CINCINNATI'S BATTING WON.

AN EXCITING GAME WITH THE GIANTS.

CONNOR'S AND WARD'S ERRORS WERE COSTLY-IT TOOK THE BRIDEGROOMS ELEVEN HARD INNINGS TO BEAT ST. LOUIS.

GAMES YESTERDAY. Cincinnati t, New-York 2. | Boston 10, Louisville 5, Prooklyn 5, St. Louis 4 (11 | Pattsburg 12, Baltimore 6, united

The Cincinnati team seems dectined to play some of the most striking games of the season with the New-York nine. Two extra inning games have already been played and the other contests have been invariably close and exciting throughout. One of the games at Cincinnati lasted for seventeen innings, and is the record for the season. Of the half dozen games played between the two teams, in which a definite result has been reached, each has won three. These two teams met at the fold Grounds yesterday and the contest was finely played, the Circinnat team winning through superior work at the hat. While brilliant plays were numerous, misjudaments by Connor and Ward were extremely costly. With perfect play, the chances are that not a run would have been

scored on either side. German pitched a capital game, but Chamberlain did even better. He was in a working humor, and when Chamberiain is himself, primed for battle, few teams in the country can solve his curves. Stafford made three

Mr. Toomey said that if the tariff should be repealed the American manufacturers would probably be driven out of business within a short time, and if that should happen the consumer of macaroni would be again compelled to pay higher prices.

Several Democratic members of the committee evinced some curiosity respecting the profits of the

Totals ... 2 4 21 9 2 Totals ... 4 7 27 11 2 New-York ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 Cincinnati ... 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 x-4 Cineminal 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 Node Farmed runs Cineminal 2. First base by enrors—New-York L. Left on base—New-York 5. Cineminal 4. First base on bails—Off German 3, off Chamberlain 6. Struck base on bails—Off German 3, off Chamberlain 6. Struck base on bails—Off German 1. by Chamberlain 7. Three-base hit—Burke. Two-base hits—Latham, Vangin, Karlord, Burke. Two-base hits—Latham, Vangin, Motz, Ward, Burke, Fuller, Stolen bases—Teenan, Double play—Burke, Fuller, Stolen bases—Teenan, Double play—McPhee and Smith. Passed bail—Vangin. Unpi.e.—Horning. Time of game—1:40.

Eastern Park yesterday, the home team winning from St. Louis after an eleven-haning battle. Brilliant plays followed each other so rapidly that the spectators were kept a a continual uproor. Griffin was directly or indirectly

n the minth inning. N ither scored in the binth, the eleventh was started with the otheckers worked up to the highest pitch. The Browns were retired, and the the home players went in and won the game. Kennedy led off with a three-base int and scored on Griffin's long

| ST. LOUIS. | BROOKS. | ST. LOUIS. | ST. LO Totals ..... 4 5 31 9 4 | Totals ....

Broklyn 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 9 0 0 1 Farned Prins St. Louis 2 Brooklyn 1. First base error St. Louis 1 Brooklyn 1. Let on bases Louis 4: Brook yn, 10. First base on balls Off Broll skin 8 off Kannedy 3. Struck out 18 Rectardly by Kennedy 7. Three base bits Liv 2 Kennedy 7. Three base bits Liv 2 Kennedy 7. Three base bits Liv 2 Kennedy 7. Two base hits-fifth, T. Daly Sacrifice hits-brook base Shuart Quinn Griffin, Fout, Kennedy, Sto base Shuart Quinn Griffin, Dul. Fout, Haffeld basels Shuart Quinn Griffin Dul. Fout, Haffeld basels Shuart Quinn Griffin Dul. Fout, Haffeld basels, Ungire-Lynch Time of game 2 00.

Clobs. Woo Lost Pred Clobs.
cston 78 32 769 Cincinnati
utsburg 66 44 660 Baltimore
cutadelphia 64 46 500 Baltimore
eveland 88 48 547 Calcade
eveland 88 48 547 Calcade
ev. Vor2 59 51 550 Louisview Vor2 50 51 520 Louisview Vor2 50 51 520 Vor2 50 51 520 Louisview Vor2 50 51 520 Vor2 50 Vor2 GAMES TO-DAY

Pitts urg vs. Baltimore, at Pittsberg. New York vs. Circinnati, at Pole Grounds, New York Philodelphia vs. + hicago, at Chicago. The New-York and Cincinnati trains will play at the

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES

Sept. 1. M cufes humbed his wilder

3 0 0 4 0 3 0 0 x 10 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 ton 0 Louiside S. Firos-Baston 2 datteries streets and Bennett Menafe at the fair y sterday.

The 2.25 page, with only four starters, resulted time was substituted and was also hit first. Killon was mercial demand, but relative against the visitors and retired in favor of their English masters.

Farchitz Fittsburg 12, Pattinose 13, Errors Fittsburg 3 Pattinose 0, Institution Silvan connects and learn, Hawke, Muliane and Relinson. Unprise Mediane and Relinson. Unprise Mediane at easy victory from the home nine to day. The Wilkesburge of 0 of 4 of 1 of 0 of Wilkesburge of 0 of 4 of 1 of 0 of 1 linghanton. Of 3 is 1 of 3 of 0 of 1 linghanton. Of 3 is 1 of 3 of 0 of 1 linghanton. The resulting of the state of the

from N. Y., Sold, 6. Troy had an every time of it Trey, N. V. Sept. 6. Trey had an every time of it determine Springfled today by the following secure Trey 1 3 0 0 1 5 0 5 1-19 Springfledt ... 1 3 0 0 1 5 0 5 1-19 Springfledt ... 1 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 printfledt ... 1 Springfledt S. Firets-Trey 2 Springfledt S. Firets-Trey 2 Springfledt S. Firets-Trey 2 Read, Umpire Battin.

PACING AT POINT BREEZE. THE "SIDE-WHEELERS" HAVE THE FAMOUS OLD TRACK ALL TO THEMSELVES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6 (Special).—The second day of the Grant Circuit meeting of the Philadelphia Driving Association was better attended than the opening day. The track was better attended than the opening day. The track was better attended than the opening day. The track was better attended than the opening day. The weekling was perfect. For the first time in the history of old Point Preces two packing races furnished the day's spot. Fithout a trotting class to break the monotony of the side-whitelers. The 2-25 class brought out six statistics, if main, Rocket, Branchwood, Eva. Cay Houtes all Berashire Courier, with the latter seeling favorite and Berashire Courier, with the latter seeling favorite.

hotly contested and was captured by I. W. Smith's clared the winner, which called forth disapprobation from

Summaries: 2:25 CLASS-PACING PURSE \$1,000, 1 tymerly Daniel Oo, by

Perkshire Courier, b. s. (termerly Daniel O.), by Lix Willies, dam Kate Wirdsor, by Windsor EGIAN FRUIT STEAMER MISSING.
clan fruit steemer Simon Domois salied from
August 17, bound for Kingston, Janaicater she jut into Southport, N. C., teaking
ith her pumps out of order. After repairs.

Lin William, 4 in Mission, 4 in Standard, 1 in Mission (Standard), 2 in Mission, 4 in Standard, 1 in Mission, 4 in Missi 2:19 CLASS-PACING-PURSE \$1,000. 

time was 31 2-5 seconds.



That's what Sick Headache does, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are taken. These tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules cure it completely. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most natural remedy. No disturbance, no unpleasantness, no reaction afterward. One little Pellet at a dose regulates the whole system. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Dizziness, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured.

prevented, relieved, and perma-nently cured.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy at any price, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You

Things that seem to help Catarrh may be doing harm. Poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong, caustic solutions only drive it from the head to the lungs. Dr. Bage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh. It's mild, soothing, cleansing, healing. Its proprietors promise \$500 or a cure.

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Costar's Exterminators Rills Rosenss Bedbup, Rals, Mice. Ants. Cockroaches, Fleas. Infallible remedie 68 years. No polson. No danger. 40 Clinton Place.

while Ives mosts \$2,590 of his own me Schnefer to-day again became champion balk-line tilliard player of the world and received the cup contemntic of the title. Frank Ives having default d under the rule and forfeited. This is the result of the wrange over match to Paris in July of last year

MISS STAGG SPEAKS ON GOETHE.

HER AUDIENCE THEN DISCUSSES THE ORIGIN OF EVIL.

An intent and appreciative audience was gathered at the rooms of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon, to listen to a little dissertation upon Goethe and his works, by Miss Katherine Stage. She spoke for nearly an hour, entirely without notes, but with the enthusiasm of a student and warm admirer of the great writer. A peculiar interest centres in Miss Stagg, as, besides being one of the youngest and brightest members of the League, she has written and studied under the greatest difficulty. She has an affection of the eyes, which she has been able to

cope with only by great will power.

She was warmly applauded at the close of her remarks. Miss Ella F. Guthridge ended the enter-

marks. Miss Eila F. Guthridge ended the enter-tainment with a reading from the prologue of "Paust." The deep subject of the origin of evil was taken up for discussion, and the members of the League handled it with a courage that can be daunted by no difficulties. "Aunt" Louisa Eidridge, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Miss Bertha Welby, Mrs. Elwin Knowies, Miss Resa Rand, Miss Kate Maybew, Miss Viola, Whitcomb, Mrs. Chara Baker Enst, Miss Emma, Steiner, Miss Helene Lowell, Miss Ada Gliman, Dr. Williams, Miss Lillan Lawrence, Mrs. Clar-ence Handysides, Miss Ella Star, Miss Paulias Wilhard and many others were present.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS DISCUSS FINANCE. Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 6.-The work of the De-

partment of Finance of the American Social Science Association was begun this morning by the re-marks of Frank J. Klausbury on "Relative Value of Factors that Produce Wealth Colonel Jacob L. Greene, of Hartford, Conn., followed with a paper on "Bimetallism Reviewed-the Commercial and Financial Situation." Dr. Charles B. Spohr, of New-York, read a paper on "The Status of Silver" and argued for a double standard. The recent monetary change in India was reviewed

University, and read by J. W. Cary. He declared that the change did not represent the wishes of the Himloo masses and arose from no local commercial demand, but represented only the will of Suami Vievkania, of Madras, who sustained Presi-

dent Andrews's points, said that the peasantry were the poorest in the world, their average wages amounting only to two rupees a month. Three hun-dred million of Hindoos pay (12,660,000 to England annually for manufactures. The total amount of gold in India is less than one-tenth that sum. To scale down the value of the rupee by the demonsti-zation of silver bankrupts and beggars India. Secretary Sanborn continued the discussion and de-ciared himself a bimetallist.

Dr. Frederick Paterson, of New-York, addressed the evening session on "The Recent Progress of Medical Science."

Symmetric, N. Y., Sope. 6, The Laquer-Distors' Asso-ation today re-elected Morris Telulsky president by a of a total of 327 cast.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

BIGH PRESSURE ON THE COAST.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Easters New-York, Disconlineds warner, winds becoming southwast. For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Indaware, fair slightly warner in Eastern Pennsylvania and Northern New-Jersey winds becoming sunfacast to south.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohto, fair, warner on the laws, winds becoming south-out.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS

HOURS: Morning. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.0 30.0 30.0

In this diagram a continuous while line snows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribente's soff to cording barometer. The breaken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 7, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterds? continued fair and mild. The temperature ranged between 63 and 76 degrees, the average (71%) being 1% lower than an Tue-day, and 4% higher than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather to-day in end near New York is likely to be fair and slightly warmer.

DISTILLED WATERS.

# Carl H. Schultz's Setters, Vichy, Carbonic LITHIA WATER, VICHY WITH LITHIA.

CARLSBAD WITH LITHIA. DOUBLE CARLSBAD, MARIENBAD. BITTER KISSINGEN, PULLNA, ETC.

All waters are gon-nutered to be made of pure distilled water which has passed twice through the boiling point before tinal distillation a d to agree

in composition with the auxiyers printed on the labelty

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